

MRS. BLAKE MAY END MACKAY SUIT

Friends Intimate That She Will "Forgive" Husband and Forego \$1,000,000 Claim for Alienation.

SURGEON REMAINS SILENT

Fight Over Children and Suit of Harbor Hill Mistress for Divorce on Ground of Desertion Now Occupy Attention.

There will be a legal separation between Mrs. Joseph A. Blake and her husband, the noted surgeon, according to the latest information, unless— "Well, you know, a woman sometimes changes her mind."

That was the declaration yesterday of one who is in a position to know precisely what is taking place behind the scenes in the Blake-Mackay affair.

"There is a possibility," he said, "that a suit for a separation will be filed, but until this moment no suit nor papers have been filed. There is a possibility, though, of course."

He emphasized the word "possibility" and smiled. Then he said he had to go away from where he was. He was in his room. He went into the next room.

Arthur C. Train, Mrs. Mackay's attorney of record, upon whom the notice of Mrs. Blake's suit was served, was at his summer home, Brookend, Bar Harbor, yesterday. Her other attorney, Henry W. Taft, brother of ex-President Taft, was in Europe. There was no one in New York who could speak for her, as she was still in Portland, Me.

DeLancey Nicoll, who represented Mr. Blake, was "busy" to all callers who made inquiries on this subject. W. W. Cook, Clarence H. Mackay's attorney, also was invisible.

"If Mr. Cook were in the next room I'd have to say he was not able to see you," was the word at his office yesterday.

Clarence Mackay was in Europe with his children. Dr. Blake was expected to return to the city and open his town house next week.

Silent on Every Hand.

There was never a case of this character in New York before where every one maintained such silent attitudes. The great prominence of all those involved, the immense amount—\$1,000,000—of the damages asked, the distance far to the east of the city in the developments thus far made public, combined to seal the lips of all who were capable of revealing the true status, and it was altogether probable that there would be few other facts forthcoming until the entire story was aired in the courts. "Then that will be no doubt whatever that there would be further proceedings—and soon."

It was said on apparently good authority that under certain conditions Mrs. Blake might "forgive" her husband. She thinks he was led astray, it was said. She was said to believe that Mrs. Mackay pursued him with attentions.

One of the features of the affair which attracted attention was the report that Mrs. Blake made no charges of misconduct on the part of Mrs. Mackay or Dr. Blake. Her suit for \$1,000,000 for alienation of her husband's affections was begun many months ago and she has not added to it any specific charges beyond those alleged at first.

This was thought remarkable, as in nearly all cases of this kind the wife who considers herself aggrieved turned loose a flood of charges against her husband or the woman in the case.

Mrs. Blake appeared to hold Dr. Blake blameless, but at the same time the indications were that she meant to

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HEARST MEN BLOCK FUSION'S PATHWAY

Offer Said to Have Been Made to Metz to Run for Controller on League Ticket.

MITCHEL IN SEA OF ADVICE

Leaders Divided as to Whether He Should Accept All Anti-Tammany Support Offered—Allen Willing to Withdraw.

Just when it seemed that John Purroy Mitchel, fusion candidate for Mayor, had settled in his mind that he would not throw William Randolph Hearst over and that he might go back on the ticket of the Independence League for Mayor, a new complication entered the situation last night. It was reported the leaders of the league had practically asked Congressman Herman A. Metz, the Tammany candidate for Controller, to go on its ticket for the same office.

Many of the fusion leaders said last night they could not see how Mr. Mitchel could possibly run on an anti-Tammany platform and also on a ticket containing some of the Tammany candidates. It was believed the league might possibly take Congressman Goulden also, who is running for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Tammany ticket.

After the latest development Mr. Mitchel declared he would not say a word on the situation. Earlier in the day, even before James A. Allen, the Independence League candidate for Mayor, had written to him offering to withdraw in his favor, Mr. Mitchel had said:

"No one has urged me to repudiate Mr. Hearst. Why should I? I intend to do nothing to turn away votes I can get for the fusion ticket, Hearst's or anybody else's."

Believe Hearst Might Run.

Friends of Mr. Mitchel almost without exception, so it is said, have advised him to take the league nomination for Mayor. It seems that they have been led to believe Mr. Hearst intends to run for Mayor himself if Mitchel does not accept the place. They figure that Hearst would get at least 60,000 votes that otherwise would go to Mitchel, and that it might spell the defeat of Mitchel, as it did of Otto T. Bannard four years ago. However, this advice came without any knowledge that the league might take Tammany candidates for the other places on the city ticket.

Francis Lynde Stetson, who has made a good sized contribution to the Mitchel campaign fund, said he did not see why the candidate should not take a nomination from any of the anti-Tammany bodies. The question is whether the league could be considered an anti-Tammany body if it took Tammany men for its candidates.

Norman Hagwood, chairman of the general fusion committee, last night wrote to Mitchel asking him to take the league nomination. He said:

"I hope very much you will decide to run on the Independence League ticket. I realize fully the considerations of loyalty that led you to refuse in the first place, but I think that objection can be answered. There is no use in being too much guided by fears of complications that may arise, but on the other hand, may not, if a situation should come about in which other candidates may need some special deal."

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DR. JONES DIES IN AUTO

Life of Rheumatism Expert Ends in Broadway.

Dr. Roland D. Jones, whose study and treatment of rheumatism gave him an international reputation among physicians, died while driving his automobile in Broadway last night. His last conscious act was to cut off the power of the car, which came to a stop near 114th street.

With him was Dr. Elwood Patrick, of Philadelphia. Dr. Patrick, who came to New York for treatment at Dr. Jones' sanatorium, at the Hotel Roland, in East 50th street, was in the tonneau of the car, and his attention was first called to Dr. Jones when the car began to reduce its speed. Evidently the physician was too weak to put on the brakes, and the machine came to a stop only after its momentum was exhausted.

Dr. Patrick sprang out and climbed into the front seat beside Dr. Jones, who was leaning on the steering wheel and breathing heavily. A southbound automobile containing three Columbia students stopped, and Dr. Jones was transferred to it and taken to St. Luke's Hospital. There it was said he probably died almost instantly.

Dr. Jones was a bachelor, and was fifty-seven years old. He was born in Delaware, and came to New York twenty-five years ago. He left an estate estimated to be worth several millions of dollars, including the Hotel Roland, where he made his home.

MORE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

London, Sept. 26.—A Peking dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" says that Russia, having vainly requested China to restore order in the towns along the caravan routes in Western Mongolia, has formally occupied Kobdo and Tshougoutchur with a battalion of Cossacks. Russia thus places this region on the same footing as Urga.

LOUIS A. SARECKY.



MAY VAN ALLEN WEDDED QUIETLY IN LONDON

Only 10 Persons at Ceremony in Which Griswold Thompson Is Bridegroom.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 26.—Miss May Van Allen, daughter of James J. Van Allen, was very quietly married on Wednesday to Griswold Thompson in the presence of only ten persons at St. George's, Hanover Square. The plans for the wedding had been arranged by Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, and the utmost secrecy was preserved. A special license was obtained four days ago. No festivities preceded or followed the event.

Mr. Thompson and Miss Van Allen dined several times at the Carlton Hotel lately with a small party of intimate friends, but she kept most of them in the dark regarding the wedding date, even refusing to give her London address to one who wished to send her a present.

After the ceremony the couple left for a motoring tour of England, the bride carelessly throwing on a silk automobile coat over the blue travelling dress she was married in.

The news of the marriage of Miss Van Allen to Mr. Griswold Thompson will not come as a surprise to the friends of the couple as their engagement was announced from England last June. There was considerable interest in the announcement at that time, however.

Miss Van Allen is the daughter of James J. Van Allen, who for many years has spent most of his time in England. She is the sister of Mrs. Robert J. Collier and granddaughter of the late William Astor. She is also a niece of Mrs. M. M. Orme Wilson and of Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, and is a cousin of Vincent Astor. For several years Miss Van Allen has spent most of her time in England with her father. While in Newport she presided over her father's villa there.

Mr. Griswold Thompson is not a rich man and there are some amusing stories of his courtship. Persons who know him say that a few years ago Mr. Thompson was occupying a small room in a not too fashionable boarding house on the upper West Side.

WALDO STRIPS SHIELDS FROM POLICE IN STREET

Mayor Kline with Him as He Disciplines Captain Tierney and Detectives.

Police Commissioner Waldo personally stood up Captain Tierney, Sergeant Owen Keegan and Detective Louis Gray, the two last named of Inspector Leahy's staff, at the corner of Pell and Bowers streets, shortly after midnight this morning, and stripped their shields from them. He then marched all three men to the Elizabeth street police station, sent for Deputy Commissioner Newburger, and returned, armed with the three reduced officers for a long time. Gambling in Tierney's precinct last night, insistent rumors to the effect that gambling houses were running there openly in violation of the law had been borne to the Commissioner's ears recently.

Waldo gave no intimation to Leahy and Tierney that he had heard of conditions in the Elizabeth street precinct, but late last night he climbed into his automobile, with two civilian friends, and drove direct to Pell and Bowers streets.

The Commissioner left his machine there and entered the premises at Nos. 26½ and 28 Pell street. There he is said to have discovered two complete gambling layouts, although no play was taking place at the time. The evidence was sufficient for the Commissioner, however, and he descended to the street.

Leaving his friends in the car, the Commissioner hurried around the corner, intending to report the matter to the lieutenant on duty at the station house. As he rounded the corner he almost bumped into Tierney, Keegan and Gray, who were standing on the sidewalk within a pebble's throw of the alleged gambling house.

"Hand over your shields, each of you!" commanded the Commissioner, in tones that admitted of no doubt on the part of the three policemen as to who he was.

After a record of the matter had been entered on the station house blotter the Commissioner informed the three officers that they were suspended.

IS AGAINST INDEPENDENCE

W. Cameron Forbes Tells of Philippine Progress.

Rangoon, British India, Sept. 25.—W. Cameron Forbes, the former Governor General of the Philippines, in a statement published in "The Rangoon Gazette," says that the Philippines have made enormous progress in trade and education during the last four years, but that the time is not ripe for independence.

Regarding slavery and peonage, he said that the system undoubtedly existed and that the strictest investigation and legislation were necessary, half measures being useless.

OLYMPIC PASSENGERS LEFT AT QUEENSTOWN

Swell Declared Too Great to Permit of Transfer of Persons and Mailbags.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 26.—The fact that the White Star liner Olympic arrived off Queenstown yesterday, but failed to call and embark the two hundred first, second and third class passengers waiting there to board her, is widely commented upon here as a move made in the direction of killing the port.

The weather and tide conditions were sufficiently good to permit of the Olympic anchoring, which she did, whereupon three tenders with the passengers and 1,471 sacks of mail left the quayside. When they reached the liner, however, it was found that it would be dangerous to attempt to transfer the passengers and mail owing to the swell. The tenders accordingly went inside of Roch's Point, where the sea was smooth, but Captain Haddock declined to take in his vessel, and after the tenders had waited two hours they returned to Queenstown.

Subsequently Messrs. Scott, the local agents, announced that the instructions received from Liverpool were that the passengers and mails could not be embarked before dark Captain Haddock had discretion to proceed to New York without them. Meanwhile the Olympic was off the Daunt's Rock lightship, too far out to embark the mails.

An indignation meeting of the saloon and second class passengers who intended embarking on the liner was held on the White Star pier at Queenstown. Senator W. A. Clark occupied the chair and a resolution was proposed by Justice Cohan, of New York, and seconded by Michael Sullivan, of Oakland, Cal., protesting against the action of the captain of the Olympic in not coming into Queenstown to embark the passengers. A communication was wired from the meeting to the White Star Company in Liverpool and in London demanding that a ship be detained at Queenstown and proper facilities afforded to passengers to embark on the vessel.

A White Star official said: "The action of Captain Haddock was justified if he considered there was the slightest danger to the great liner, notwithstanding the breaking of the postoffice contracts and the inconvenience to passengers. I am sure his conduct was correct. Only recently the Cunard liners have not gone into port, and this incident bears out the view of some officials of that company that Queenstown is not suitable as a port of call for these great vessels."

The stranded passengers and the mails will leave to-day on the Adriatic.

SCHIFF ASKED TO TAKE BACK GIFT

Banker Tells Impeachment Court Sulzer's Former Partner Told Him Governor Would Gladly Return Contribution.

INQUIRY IS EXTENDED TO ALL FUNDS

Doors Opened Wide in Taking Testimony by Unanimous Vote—Brewing Interests Gave Large Sums—Name of Governor's Wife Brought Into the Case.

Jacob H. Schiff, recalled as a witness before the High Court of Impeachment yesterday, testified that Samuel I. Frankenstein, a former partner of Governor Sulzer's, visited him recently and asked the banker if he would accept repayment of the \$2,500 that he had contributed to Mr. Sulzer's fund when the latter was a candidate.

Mr. Schiff reiterated his testimony that his contribution was not made exclusively for campaign purposes. Mr. Sulzer was at liberty to use the money in any way he pleased.

Louis A. Sarecky, who handled Mr. Sulzer's campaign fund, and who, the Assembly managers asserted, had fled to avoid testifying, was found sitting in an Albany hotel and was subpoenaed.

Two witnesses brought the name of Mrs. Sulzer into the case in connection with the receipt of campaign contributions.

By a unanimous vote the court decided to permit the inquiry to extend to all of the Sulzer funds, the defence failing to have it confined to those enumerated in the articles of impeachment.

This ruling opened the way for evidence intended to show that Sulzer had solicited and received large sums from brewing interests. Cash was asked for, it is testified.

Decision on the question whether Sulzer's alleged misuse of checks given to him without restriction constituted larceny was reserved, that the court might consult the authorities.

Charles A. Stadler, president of the American Malting Company, swore that Sulzer asked him to use his influence in obtaining the support of Tammany Hall.

It was decided by the Assembly managers last night not to bring any more articles of impeachment against the Governor.

EVIDENCE SHOWS LIQUOR MEN ACTIVE FOR SULZER

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Albany, Sept. 25.—Developments came thick and fast in the Governor Sulzer impeachment trial to-day.

Jacob H. Schiff, recalled by the court for the Assembly board of impeachment managers in an effort to get from him testimony more favorable to their side than they deemed that of yesterday, swore that a short time ago, after the gift of his \$2,500 check to William Sulzer, the candidate, had become a matter of investigation by the Frawley committee because this item was not included in the Governor's sworn list of campaign receipts, a Mr. Frankenstein called on him at his office in New York and talked about the contribution.

This man, who was present in court at the table where the Sulzer lawyers represented himself as a former law partner of the Governor, said Mr. Schiff. The visitor asked him, he continued, if he would be willing to accept the \$2,500 if Mr. Sulzer should refund it. Schiff said he refused the offer because, he told Frankenstein, the subject was under investigation and he would not "change its status."

Mr. Frankenstein, after court adjourned, was asked by a Tribune reporter to explain the offer.

"Not a word; not a word to say," he replied.

"Have you been subpoenaed to testify?"

"No; that is not necessary," he said. "I'll be right here all the time."

Sarecky Is Subpoenaed.

Louis A. Sarecky, who handled Sulzer's campaign funds, and who Aaron J. Levy, chairman of the Assembly board of managers, has been asserting had fled to escape taking the witness stand, was served with a subpoena this afternoon while sitting in a hotel. He denies ever having made an attempt to evade service.

Twice the name of Mrs. Sulzer was brought into the testimony. Charles Dersch, who, with ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler, was instrumental in collecting and transmitting to Sulzer several hundred dollars raised among wealthy brewers and not accounted for by the candidate in his statement, brought Mrs. Sulzer's name into the testimony the first time.

In contradiction of the testimony just given by Stadler, he swore that he gave \$700 cash to Mrs. Sulzer at her home on a Sunday morning. This cash was the proceeds of several brewers' checks. They had been cashed because, Dersch swore, Sulzer asked him to have checks cashed and the money transmitted to him instead of the checks.

Dersch was a reluctant witness. He had made a statement, it developed, to Isidor Kresel, of counsel for the Assembly Board of Managers, and had read the transcript of the stenographic notes and had sworn to it.

His testimony finally stood to-day that he was not entirely certain whether he did not give the money to Governor Sulzer, but he felt quite certain Mrs. Sulzer received it in the Governor's presence. He put into his testimony one thing which his previous statement did not contain—that in asking him to get the cash, the candidate said

it could be used for "travelling expenses." This is significant because a candidate, under the law, does not have to give an accounting of personal and travelling expenses in his campaign.

Ralph Trier, associated in business with Frank V. Strauss, also brought Mrs. Sulzer's name into the case in such a way that it may be used later by the defence in its contention that Mrs. Sulzer, not Governor Sulzer, got some of the campaign contributions and used them in Wall Street.

Said She Was Mrs. Sulzer.

Trier, for his associate, then in Europe, mailed a \$1,000 check to the Sulzer home. A woman purporting to be Mrs. Sulzer called him on the telephone and said the letter had been delivered but contained no check. So payment on the lost check was stopped and a duplicate issued. The woman who purported to be Mrs. Sulzer acknowledged, over the telephone, the receipt of the second check. Mrs. Sulzer, Trier said, was a relative of Strauss, the donor, by marriage.

Morris Tekulsky, a saloonkeeper of New York City and a power in Tammany Hall, testified to giving the candidate a check for \$50 which was not entered in the statement of the Sulzer campaign receipts. His testimony furnished the occasion for a hot debate among the lawyers. The defence endeavored to shut it out, on the ground that this particular matter was not mentioned in the articles of impeachment. Their success would have meant that practically two-thirds of the case prepared by the board of impeachment managers would have fallen to the ground.

President Cullen ruled that this testimony should be admitted, showing his belief that the court should hear to the fullest degree all the facts bearing in any way on the charges of perjury, theft and corrupt use of official powers which the impeachment articles charge. That ruling was sustained by a unanimous vote of the court.

Charles A. Stadler, who raised a campaign fund of several hundred dollars among the brewers, said Sulzer sent for him in September, 1912, when he was seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor. Sulzer asked the witness to go to "14th street" and intercede for him in his efforts to win the nomination. Stadler said he did, reported the events of his mission to Sulzer and received hearty thanks.

Sulzer Insists on Testifying.

Frederick L. Colwell, who is alleged to have purchased certain stock for Sulzer, giving in payment money and checks which bore the Sulzer indorsement, and had been given as campaign contributions, has not yet been found. The impeachment managers asked the Sulzer counsel to-day if he would be produced. No definite answer was given, but one was promised later. D. Cady Herrick, for Sulzer, said he did not know Colwell's address.

Through various witnesses there were entered on the records of the court today so many checks sent to Sulzer and not accounted for in his sworn statement of receipts that a Senate member of the court, after adjournment, jocularly suggested the hiring of a corps of expert accountants to keep